the vacancy in the ion of Dr. Gibbes. is old Professors were different chairs than ied. Our correspon culars; and Nick Bottom interest in this ques belief that public opinstrary to their origi-Dr. G.bbes scems udiciously, and with o President has been be Dr. Thornwell and whom the office was the his and December meetings of the his and December meetings of the property of the President of the Presi delicars author a pro tem chairman—or Presi-test. The regular exercises will be resumed on the let Manday of October. ADVERTISEMENTS.

wite alteration to our advertising columns by no means the least interesting portion of a paper, however much their contents are neg-lected by the superficial reader. But specially we would call aftendon to that about the Agricultural Fair, which we publish from sheer good will to the it, rmer, and for no advantage to ourselves. This society time to silmulate production in all departments of farm, plantation, and industrial development; it works to promote manufacturing enterprise and dowhether in the useful or ornamen tal; and to scatter the knowledge of practical minds say, and to seaser the knowledge of practical minds, as well as mere thereists, among those who have less time and fewer opportunities of diving into the scien-ces adapted to practical purposes. Our country friends, therefore, should lend their contributions and aid to give increase d energy and usefulness to

We also beg readers to look at the Bookstore rd nent. Mr. Walker has certainly brought or n fine stock, and fitted out a store suitable to the increasing business of the place. He should be libe couraged. We need no longer send to lines for if he should happen not to have on hand any particular book that may be wanted, he can order within the same time, almost, tha it could be brought from either point. Purchasers atiofied of the truth of what we have spoken.

THE SPEARSREET-We think the allusion Col. Keitt in the following paragraph (from the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Stand-ard) is simply abourd. Keitt is sui generis, and glories in being so. He aspires to no leadershipwould recept no such position. He is a guerille aut weapon wherever a blow is to be struck accordant with his convictions of duty, however peculiar:

ant with his convictions of duty, however peculiar:

"A subject in which South Carolina is, perhaps, more interested than any State in the Union, is the opproaching contest for the Speakership of the House. From the Palmetto State come two leaders in the ranks of the Democracy—also that they should represent opposing sentiments! Keitt, in reality, has committed most palpable political suicide, and has left the field to Orr. The anti-administration docurius of the former have destroyed the confidence with which the democratic party has favored him. A suited party is needed in the House, to defent the strong opposition which the enemy will raise and Keitt is certainly not the man around every element of Democracy will immediate-tre. Orr, on the contrary, is a genuine con-ive, yet true to the best interests of the South. successful annidate, and that sentiment renerally well informed."

The Wushington

generally well informed."

The Washington Union is authorized to state that
the Hon. J. Glancey Jones will not be a candidate peaker in the next House of Representatives. The Union says: "In the present condition of po-tition affairs, he deems it his duty, considering his relations to the President, to keep his place upon the

WARS AND RUMORS OF WARE .- England's diffi ulties with Persia are not yet adjusted. The latembles about evacuating Herat, notwithstanding the peremptory demand of England.

Delhi, in British India, though invested by a be

sleging army, still holds out. Indeed the force in too contemplible to awaren even the likely result insurgent Hindoos, and nothing will likely result from the siege until the arrival of the troops sent de to awaken even the fears of the forward from England.

General Lerenndi, the new Captain General of

Cube, who was to have sailed from Madrid this mouth, would bring with him final instructions as nuish dispu e with Mexico.

Sarlinia le at loggerheads with Nuples, and the affair wears a serious aspect; though Austria is trynts worea more pacific or adjustable aspect.

ABOLITION PAPERS,-Abolition is not only being affected in its private members, but in its organs of communication with the public. This is well. The only reason that that cause enlisted so many papers was from a conviction of its profitableness. Let it which, should the road remain stationary, will prov appear a losing game, and the Greeleys and God- a loss. The same result will follow on sale of the will desert it as rate do a sinking ship. Put man's Magazine has died out, and been buried in something almost unheard of, Greeley makes faces over a confession of the loss of thousends of subscribers to the Tribune, and calls lust as a pradent guardian of her treasury, allow the tily for nid, and seeks to increase advertising by reducing his high rates of charge. The Roston Traveller-the essence of three old papers-has caved in, and its editor has gone to farming, which will surely be more productive in sease of mind than his late eccupation, and tend more to the de-velopment of material interests.

and South Carolina were visited with severe gales or both, on the 11th and 12th instant, doing much durings to vessels and property on the low shores of the ocean, particularly the rice crops. The ateamers in the Charleston and Savanual trade encountered many perils, but fortunately escaped any more seri-ous mishaps than the loss of bulwarks and wheelhouses, with the exception of the Southerner, from whose decks a sailor was lost.

RESOLVING RON MAD .- The Sabbath rebool of a church in Syracuse, New York, projected an exproved pleasant and propitions, and the grateful school pused resolutions of thanks to God for the special favori. On the return, however, a sudden wer gave the whole party a thorough drench ing, and many were wretchedly sea-sick, but the esolutions were unrevoked, and published.

Andrew Jackson refuses to give his father's box to Col. Hyckman, as the counter memorrows that the Colonel is not generally regards the bravest man in the New York regiment in

Besides the besselful scenery, the or is obstructed with talls, when are subordinate only to the whose whirl and tumult of was ound have been echerd the poetry and in prose, and dee myriade from the old to Western North C mountain scenery of Poly on, &e., the Black M Yancey and McDowell. nents to visitors and ex there in the country, not co he scenery is more wildly pie but because one of the peaks in the highest in all the country—North or South—east of the Milansipa In this place we may mention a series of the dis-cussion as to the discovery of the highest—Clina man Peak—of this cluster of giant and a. Som We are satisfied, from the proof addoord by Mr Clingman, in a late number of the Advertic News that the highest peak justly bears his passe, and that the effort to refer the first accept and descrip-tion to Prof. Mitchell is doing violence to trath, and can reflect no honor upon the memory of the lathat the highest peak justly bears lile pe mented professor

These are a part of the inducements to travellers to visit Western North Carolina, and each year but swells the number who flock its fastiseness to gather health and pleasure among its almost unexplored wilds. But the economist co templates others a of superior importance, and longs for facilities to derelop them in o energetic vitality. The regions surrounding these scenes are rich in agricultural and mineral wealth—tich in mechanical power, to drive the ponderous water wheel for all that is manufacurable. The spindle, the loom, and the auvil might under proper facilities, rouse nature from her soli-tude and lend a thousand charms to those which now with toilsome tediousness tempt the traveller to neur the perils and expense of their mountain

The people of North Carolina know and feel this. and hence are agitating the building of railroads to open up a way to their beauties and recourses.
Their lands are fertile and chesp, and present strong emptation to settlers; they only want ways to mar tet and ways for travellers to reach the places of roduction, to convert the whole into most prolific farms, and pour their treasures toward the Atlan-tic. The Spectator is urging upon the people the necessity of building railroads. Other portions of that State are reaping benefits from the system of uternal improvement so wisely adopted by the Legislature, both in the present and prospectively, and why should not the State be equally liberal to the ountain country, where the cereal grains and mealie ores must come from? We are assured that qual liberality will be extended to these Western Counties, and that in a few years the locomotiv rill traverse their mountain barriers, and bring pros perity to the inhabitants.

The Asheville Spectator has an energetic

ensible article on this subject-a portion of which we must extract:

"To develop these resources of wealth and beau ty, which now lie hid, a system of internal improve-ment is necessary—a system the consummation of which must be demanded of the State—for we can now do nothing without State aid.

"What should this system consist off First, mpletion of the Estension of the Western Nort completion of the Estension of the Western Nort Carolina Road, by the way of the Swannanca Gap

Carolina Road, by the way of the Swannanoa Gup, as soon as possible.

"Second, the building of the French Broad Road from Morristown to this place and its extension to Spartanburg or Greenville.

"Third, the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road west."

"The utility of all these propositions is self evident to every one in this section of country. That a wonderful change would take place in the West if they were carried out no one can doubt."

they were carried out no one can doubt."

"Concerning the third proposition we have some remarks to make. We would suggest to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Company the propriety of building their Road with the five foot gauge. Why do this! It creates no additional expense, and in event of an extension west would give them a decided advantage. The trade of this accition tends towards South Carolina, and the South Carolina connection must be built. When it is built it will be of the five foot gauge—the same with the Tennessee connection. The Wilmington road, runing with the five foot gauge, could extend itself from Rutherford west, passing up the valler of ang with the five toot gauge, could extend listelf om Rutherford west, passing up the valley of reen river, between the Saluda mountain and the time Ridge, and unite with the South Carolina and at its crossing of the Butt Mountain Gap, erroby saving the great expense of crossing the line Ridge. This is the only route by which the tatherford road can hope to reach Asbeville. Even an it would make, in the great Cincianati chain, he shortest route to the occan."

One word in this connection as to our road. W not dead. At the recent meeting it was plainly onstrated that the solvency of the compan ould not be a matter of doubt. It is true its credi s depressed, but that is remediable. The stock-molders have provided for a committee to make perand and corporate effort, at the next session, to cure the State's endorsement of the bonds of the oad to an amount sufficient to buy iron. From everal sources we learn that the prospect for this a good; and, indeed, we hardly see how the State can refuse, unless with the most culpable blindnes to her true interest. She is already largely involve ed by her original and supplemental subscriptions which, should the road remain stationary, will prove property of the stockholders under the con ession of judgment executed and in the hands of the trustee for the creditors, where it remains suspended only to await the action of the Legislature. She connot. sale, by withholding the aid asked, when by the grant she secures her old debt by a mortgage that will save all she has paid and all for which she is reponsible. We say to the people of Western North Chroling, ro alon I with your road, and to due time we shall be ready to join you in the connection Greenville may also have her junction—the more the merrier. The business will regulate the route THE AUTUMNAL EQUINOR .- The consts of North | and determine which shall be sustained - this or that

PREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

ussion as to the freedom of the press own out of a refusal of the Charleston Mercury publish an article reflecting upon the expressed pinion of that portal. As we do not feel dispos ed to reproduce opinions formerly expressed on this subject by ourselves, we cordially assent to and adopt the following views, put forth by the Darlingon Family Friend:

"A great fues has been made in Charleston re-utly in regard to the liberty of the press. The holo matter can be stated in a few words: the litors of the Mercury refuse to publish one or the liberty of the press is assailed!" A. B. may write what he pleas s, and D., being an editor, must be liberty with a vengeance! We in see how our law-makers might attack the sing his right to receive or reject articles sont to his paper for publication, can do so, is beyond our comprehension. We claim the right which the Mercury has exercised, and as long as we discharge the duties of an editor, we will exercise it. That's

のなっては、またのでは、これのできる。 prove the rebule given by the President

the attemps to smeed the constitution for the ad-mission of negro unfiltage; extend fraternal greeting and protection to lovely a emigranta seeking citizen thip; and boldly enstain the Supreme Court of the United States in its Dred Scott decision; and con-demn the Black Republican Legislature for its vote censure and cond

These are practical and unmistakeable issues and we shall watch the progress of the canvass with no ordinary interest. If the Democracy triumph it will be evidence of a revulsion in the popular mind; if not, it will be admonition that the warthe bitter sectional war which has raged so fiercel for years - has not yet ended. We believe, how ever, that these principles are destined to prevail

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD .- Judg ng by the following extract of a letter from a mer ant in Memphia to a firm in Charleston, which we find in the Mercary, we infer that all the trade of the great West is not likely to find its way to thern ports murely because of railroad

who long as freights are cheaper or as cheap to New York as to Charleston, New York must be to the term market for us Charleston has subscribed liberally to this railroad, and if she choses to se still and have the trade taken from her by these outrageous freights, we certainly are not to blame.

Competition between several lines of travel and ransportation can only be looked upon as conserv tive of low charges. This is perhaps an argument for the completion of the Blue Ridge road, and also for the Western connection by way of the Spartan-burg and Union Railroad. Three distinct routes, all siming at securing the same trade, must tend to draw the trade from Northern ports to ours. We ope, therefore, that Charleston will help our cause ext winter, and thus secure important advantages

The Washington correspondent of the Charle on Mercury gives expression to his wonder, in the following extract, that among all the planters and men of learning in this State not one has contributed to the Patent Office Report:

"Of all the contributors to the Agricultural Re-port, just issued, not one belongs to South Carolina. There are in South Carolina good planters, good formers, good gardeners, good chemists and geolo-gists, good naturalists and good writers; and some of them should write treatises for the next Report, and send them to the Commissioner of Patents be-fore Christmas."

It does not occasion us much surprise, neithvill it in the reader, when he happens to recollect hat the project to establish an Agricultural Bureau o the Patent Office met with fierce opposition from ne, at least, of the leading papers of this State, and ounced as another centralizing element in the federal government. Such teachings cannot but produce such effeuts.

FILLIAUSTERS -Washington to prevent the departure from our orts of fillibustering expeditions. The governnent has information that three expeditions are rganizing against Nicaragua, under Gen. Walker, nd one against Tamaulipas, Mexico, under Sam Hor-ton. The points of departure are believed to be New York, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The following card appeared in the last Unionlle Journal:

A Caro,—A difficulty having existed between John L. Young, Esq., and Gen. D. Wallace, we as the acting friends of the parties, take pleasure is stating that the same has been honorably adjusted Jos. F. Gist, WM. J. KEENAN.

UNIONVILLE, S. C., Sept. 14, 1857.

THE SUB-TREASURY.—It is well remarked by a correspondent of the "Press" that we are having another lesson taught us of the value of the independent freasury. Had the money of the government been thrown into the New York market, so that operators could have got hold of it and invested it in railroad securities, the crash among the brokers of that city would have extended to almost every branch of business and labor, and the panic and suffering that followed the downfall of the Bank of the United States would have been nothing to the catastrophe. It is well occasionally to remind ne entastrophe. It is well occasionally to remin-urselves of the practical workings of this admira le improvement upon the old-fashioned system of

The old steamer in the New York and Aspin-wall trade, named the George Law, having become unsafe and unscaworthy, had her name changed (says the Carolina Times) to deceive passengers, was lost in the recent gales, and out of 500 passen-gers not over 100 were saved. She was on her homeward passage from Aspinwall, and had heavy consignments of treasure on board, which was also host.

At the late meeting of stockholders in the Laurens Railroad, Hon. James H. Ir y was chosen cresident, in place of Dr. J. W. Sin:pson, who de

G. H. Fowler was elected Tax Collector Union District on the 14th instant.

The Abbeville papers note the death of Dr. C. Puckett, formerly editor of the Independent The New York bank statement of September 14, shows specia in bank to the amount of \$12,000, 000—being an increase of nearly two millions since the former week. The discounts were \$110,000,

R. Hoe & Ce., of New York, are constructing no less than rive of their mammoth printing press for leading British journals.

Col. R Macbeth has been elected Intendant, and J. W. Goss, W. G. Hughes, C. D. Bobo, and R. A. McKnight Wardens, of Unionville. The editor of the Austin (Texas) Gazette has

en a beautiful sample of sugar manufactured from Chinese cane. The cotton crop of 1856-7 foots up 2,944,805

The expenses of the Metropolitan police of New York for the year are set down at \$888,548; for Brooklyn \$210,662. An extensive rolling mill for the manufacture nilroad iron is about to be erected in Atlanta, Ga.

It will cost \$150,000. The Anderson Gazette notices the suicide of Peter King, of that District, by hanging, on the 5th instant. Aberration of mind is supposed to have been the cause.

Eight hundred mechanics have been thrown on

of employment by the closing of three large manu facturing establishments at Buffalo. Rev J. P. Boyce, of the Furman University has declined the Presidency of Mercer University Georgia, to which he was elected

somewhite the College, and exchange of opinions to separa to the heat course to pursue; the Board adjourns, will that evening. At this seculing, an election was hild for Professors, which resulted rather originally. Dr LaBords was re-closiced to his former. Professorship, that of Lorie, Rheterie. termer Professorship—that of Logie, Rheteris Metaphysics and Physiology. Rev. Dr. Reynold ate Chapitals, and Professor of Evidences of Chris ture and Rev. Mr. Barnwell, former Professor History and Political Economy, was chosen in Dr. Reynolds' plate. Mr. Polisan, to whose Professorable Dr. Reynolds had been elected, was assigned Mr. Barnwell's late Professorable. The Board, having thus "re-organized" the Fa

ulty, by selecting neathernen for positions for which some of them could not be expected to be qualified adjourned. Every member of the old Faculty was elected except Mr. McCay, and yet Dr. LaBord was the only one chosen to fill the chair he for merly occupied. The action of the Board is re-garded as almost ridiculous. Certainly there was no great objection to the re-election of those ge men, but why so much twisting and turning? Wh ot elect them to the places they filled before Why resolve "it was expedient to re-organize" the Faculty, and then carry it out in such a manner Their notion, in a word, implied that as some of ofessors did not discharge their former duties satstactorily, they would be assigned different depart nents, and it would be ascertained whether or n they would do any better in their new situation We will be surprised if, under these circumsta the gentlemen elect accept the Professorships.

Bx-President McCay leaves this week for Georgi

His friends, and many others, seem to regard the proceedings of the Board as a complete "back out from the position assumed last June. "You Carolina" will now rule the College, and we may expect rich deings next session. I forgot to men tion before that no President was elected. The Faculty will select one of their number to that capacity until December.

Two interesting trials took place last week Court of Magistrate and Freeholders. The first was that of William Waters, a free man of color for largeny, in stealing from the Mail Agent's Office, on the Charlotte Railroad, a package containing \$2003.00 in June last. The money was sent from the Planter's Bank of Fairfield, in Winnebo ro, to Tunnel Hill, in Georgia. It did not reael Augusta—the distributing post office—and un l vestigation, carried on by a Special Agent of the Post Office Department-Col. Martin-fixed suspicion on the prisoner; who was found guilty, and se enced to receive one hundred and twenty lashes and be imprisoned four months. Jesse Rabb, the father-in-law of Waters, was next tried for receiving and passing off a part of the money, knowing i to have been stolen. He was also found guilty, and entenced to an imprisonment of six months, and to eceive oue bundred and twenty lashes,

The annual Camp Meeting at Mount Pleasant, 1 niles above here, commenced on Friday. Many o our citizens went up on yesterday (Sunday) to spend he day. While on this subject, we will add, the during the late revival at the Washington-Stree Methodist Church, about one hundred and thirty whites, and one hundred and fifteen blacks, joine he church.

Saturday was "return day" for Richland District Notwithstanding the "hard times" not much suing was done. What is rather strange, there will be a trial for murder at the October session of Court.

The "Southern Light," which we mentioned plainer terms, it is doing very well. The local items of interest or importance are carefully gleaned for its columns, and that feature alone makes it acceptable to city patrons, who like to read after supper the news of the day.

The weather has been for some little time war and oppressive; but on yesterday a favorable change took place, and now it is quite pleasant. Yours, truly, CONGAREE

CARRESPONDENCE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 18, 1857.

My DEAR SPARTAN: I hasten to communicat o you the triumph of public opinion, the safety o the South Carolina College, and the rebuke of the party whose disorganizing measures brought it to the verge of destruction. By the action of the Board of Trustees last night ALL the proscribed Professors have been re-elected. Dr. Reynolds is Professor of Roman Literature; Mr. Barnwell. Prot. of Moral Philosophy, &c.; Dr. LaBorde, Prof. of Logie and Rhetoric; and Mr. Pelham. Prof. of History. The Presidency is left vacant until the meeting in November.

Thus has the spontaneous burst of public feeling and public disapprobation startled a band of disor gauizers in their own citadel, compelled them to retrace their steps and stultily themselves before the people. Thus has a free and independent Pages achieved another victory in the sound cause of Jus-tice and thus have a moral and virtuous people led their servants to remove the stain of dis-

teheon of the State. NICK BOTTOM. Yours, truly, Mason, our minister at St. Cloud, on the of the Emperor Napoleon, inquired of our fent whether he might confer upon Lieut.

he grand cross of the Legion of Honor Ole surse the reply was in the negative—our continuint forbidding an officer of this country to receive presents from foreign powers. The Kansas constitutional convention met at Le

on the 8th instant—Geo. John Calhoun can President over Judge Elmore. This thas a pro-slavery trumph, and yet the made a speech in favor of submitting to a vote of the people. The con-England that Fran

A rumor om England of refu being interrogated in a replied that no such that the government west if made. gees from that ear Parliament, Lord Palmerand demand had been made, and had no power to grant such

The recent death of Dr. distinguished mixister of the seems generally deplored over 1812 he commenced his labor where he has remained ever a country. In Pike county, Alabama 13th instant ed by the negr thirty-seven per-ons were

fate awaits the white man. The Detroit Advertiser calls in MoLear "last vestige of freedom" in the time County and credits him with holding sound opinions the subject of human freedom, above partisan in ences, and free from all sectional bin

garian name

The act was counselled be Comiska. The cook was

We have received from the Carolina Times copy of the speech delivered by Mr. Elliot, of So. Ca., before the Commercial Convention, at Knoxville, on the fortifying of Port Royal Harbor, &c. ing of the value of the timber—the labor of makin the rails, hashing them to their respective dential tions, building them into tenars, keeping then fences in repair, and replacing them when decayed has been immense and autermitting. And, in a coming time, as timber becomes more source an anore couly, as the distance of hashing also instruces by the retreating of the forests, the cast of keep up good fences must increase. But few of the States have reported on this subject. I notice, however that the Agricultural Bureau of Ohio, has set down the cost of fences in that Sinte at "One hundre and fifteen millions two hundred thousan dellare." And yet that is neither a large nor old State. Possibly, then, it would not be unfai we have then the enormous sum of three billion five hundred and seventy one millione two hun dred thousand dollars, no the cost of the lences of this Union! The same authority estimates the an-nual repairs of the fences of Ohio at "seven millions ix hundred and eighty thousand dollars." The aggregate of this for the thirty-one States, at this average, would be two hundred and thirty-eight millions eighty thousand dollars! Thus at the present time. But how much this amount must be pressed before another half century has rolled by no human sagneity can estimate.

It is obvious, then, that the most im-

quiry that can be raised respecting the industr nterests of our country is: How can this enor labor and expense be dispensed with, and yet full protection be ar red to our crops? That p kind of enclosures must be had no one can doubt for so long as Americans retain their human ture and their American nature, each will have his ossessions separate and enclosed from those of h neighbor. What then shall those englosures h If hodges-what kind? And will they at once re duce the present cost of fences, and afford prop protection to plantations? The hawthorn and the Cherokee rose, and various other species of shrub bery, are now attracting public attention. Be while it may be well that experiments be me with all these; and while it is freely admitted that for the enclosure of small lots, and for dividing lines between fields within other enclosures, they may be desirable, and may serve well their purpose; yet these are the difficulties in the way of their meet ing the demand of the public for a general system of hedging: They are of slow growth, and adapted only to certain climates and localities; they requir much care in training and keeping them up; are not sufficiently durable; are easily broken down or est through by depredators; and fiable to be destroy-

What we want for plantations-which are rapid growth, of large size, of great durability, no labor of trimming, that will cast but little shade. which no beast will bark or destroy, which will, by its own height and strength perfectly protect from all depredators, whether quadruped or biped, all i encloses. The tree above all others upon the North American continent adapted to these purposes is cia) -or "common locust" of the mountains. This tree will grow in any latitude, from the Everglader to the Canadas, and in any kind of soil in which common forest trees grow. It is a tree of rapid growth, most tenacious of life, and of great dura bility. It may be propagated with great case, either from the seeds or from sprouts of the parent root. When young, it is defended by a short, stiff there and it needs little or no trimming—running up, as it does, with a straight, wand-like stem—patting forth but few branches, and easting but a ligh shade.

Thus the tree -- but now the hedge. The res of the oracle to the Athenians was: "Defead your city by wooden walls." The same plan is no proposed for plantations. Their defence, it is believed, can be best secured by the following process The line of location being determined, let the ground for five or six feet on each side be cleared of all roots, stumps, stones, &c., and then broken by subsail plough, and prepared as if for potatoes or small graip. Let a furrow of moderate depth then be run along the centre of this bed thus prepared, and let the seeds of the locust be planted in a direct line with each other, about four inches opart, covering them with good surface earth, or a light compost, where the soil is unfavorable for german-lion. The sprouts or seedlings should be planted in the same way—care being taken that those nearly of the same size be planted together—not mixing the larger with the smaller. The deep plowing is necessary that the roots may take fast hold in the ground, and thus prevent the tree from blowing over. The planting may be done any time, when the ground is not frozen, between October and March. Let the young shoots be cared for as should be done toward young fruit trees—supplying their places where any have failed to grow. At the end of three years they should be from five to eight feet high, and from an inch to an inch and a which their late conduct had placed upon ground, and thus prevent the tree from blowing eight feet high, and from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter at the root. Even at that age, armed as they are with a sharp thorn, they will constitute a formidable hedge. But they will grow on and on, until, in a few years, they will come sol idly together! Unable to extend lengthwise of the line, they must spread out laterally. Thus in the course of time they will form a solid wall around the whole enclosure, from one to two feet thick too formidable to be broken down, too high to be overleaged, too thick and hard to be even chopped through without immense labor! But thus surrounded, what better protection need the planter or the orchardist desire for his crops, his fruits, or his various kinds of stock? And then its durability. How long a hedge wall of this kind would continue to live and grow

has never been fully tested. It might be for a century, for aught any man can foresee. Considering the durability of the timber—such that no may ex pects to live to see a black locust stump decay-i may well be supposed that after the death of all the trees, their trunks may remain "a wall of defence" for at least half a century longer! From one to two hundred years, may, then, be set down as the probable term during which these fearless and moveles guards will maintain their position

It is proper, also, to add, that the locust is an or namental tree -excelling at once in the symmetry of its structure, the deliency of its leaves, and beauty of its flowers. The planter of cultivated aste can readily, then, conceive how greatly hedg-

But by then taking in the systemine and sing the forests, the quantity of lead subtention of the Seathern States would see in what it new in! All the takes frithern beaution foreset might also be expended upon it processes of selfs and of crops. By this also might the crops be again decided. But one estimate the importance of the man can colliste the imperiance of this in all interests at a people—dires or fair times amount of the present crope, and these of has quality than they now and Again: Personality than they now and Again: Personality than they now and Again: Personality this respect would fix our population to their time soil. Emigration is now the bases of and of States. See, then, what a change! Many am now poor and dishenerand—ready, she to have worn and timberless grounds—would at ones oome rich and contented. With such a treasure those "walled fields" at home, and nothing to but improve his lands, he would feel no disposit to emigrate. Now, too, he can settle his some to emigrate. Now, too, he can settle his so his side. Now will be "call his laude after hi name." His posterity also will "approve his ings," and cluster around the paternal hearth-at—at once the memorial of their name, and the metic centre of their affections!

In whatever light this subject can be viewed. should commend itself to every man who loves country, and desires the hoppiness of his fellow men. The proposed experiment can be made also at so little cost, that it is hoped no cultivator of the soil will be deterred from attempting to enclose, in that way, some part, at least, of his grounds. A nursery also from the seeds, which may be had in vast quantities in the Southern ranges of the vast quantities in the Southern ranges of the moun-tains, might be planted, and young trees thus ulways be kept on hand—timber also be thus raised for va-rious uses. Even if "the hedge," as such, should oruve an entire failure-a suppor some mind can entertain—still the result of a general introduction and cultivation of one of the most valuable kinds of timber known in the world might, in the present waning of our forests, be of inc

SPARTANBURG C. H., S. C.

For the Carolina Spartan, LIBRARY OF WOFFORD COLLEGE.

MESSAS. EDITORS: I had the pleasure to rece last week the following pote from our distinguis fellow-citizen Dr. J. Winsmith, enclosing one Ar What we want for plantations—which are at once large, remote often from the residence of the owner, and their thorough protection of vas importance—is not a shrub, but a TREE—a tree of residence of a tree of the country of large tree of the country men for generations to come; and to express dapted to all climates and healities; that requires hope that the noble example will be followed by others among our opulent citizens.

W. M. WIGHTMAN.

CAMP HILL, Sopt. 7, 1857. My Dran Sin; Enchand I take the liberty of Library of Workerd College. Hoping that et a future time I may be able to add a tribution now mule, and with the

my best wishes for the prosperity of the institute over which you so successfully preside, I remain, most respectfully, yours, J. WINSMITH REV. DR. WIGHTMAN. President of Wofford College.

THE MORNOUS AND THE COVERNMENT.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, wri ting from Fort Kearney, N. T., gives the following

ting from Fort Kearney, N. T., gives the following recent information from Salt Lake City:

"A train from California is lying here, which passed though Utuh, leaving Salt Lake City on July 26. Its passengers report that the Mormons were much excited by the access of the stoppage of the Utah mail.

"Several of these passengers give accounts of Brigham Young's sermon on July 26, from which it appears to have been the most singular harangue which he had delivered up to that date. It was devoted to discussion of the relations of the Mormons to the General Government. Pointing to the women present, he declared that the Utah expedition was sent to make them all whores, through the interferance of the troops. Then, haying his hound upon his coat, he said that he had there is breastpin eighteen inches long, which he intended to set in the

man delivered in the Bowery, on July 19. It left him at Fort Laramie.

"Three trains have passed over the road with month, which are 5 lieved to have been loss with military stores, and a mule train of forty was is six or seven days in advance of us, severa which are suspected to contain powder." AHEAD OF THE MARKET .-- A lot of m

barrels, from Chinese sugar cane, was received New Orleans on Saturday last, being consideral ahead of the usual time for receiving the first co-signment of that article.

signment of that article.

An investigation is going on as to who wrote the Kansas Connectiont "impertinence" to the President. It is disclaimed by the forty-three, and Wendell Phillips is now thought to be its author.

The battle of Eutaw Springs was celebrated on the Sth Instant, and a subscription began to creet a monument upon the battle-ground.

John V. Moore, Rsq., editor of the True Carolinian, has been elected Intendant of Anderson village.

W. R. Calhonn, of South Carolina, has been a pointed accretary of legation at Paris, in place O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, resigned, Hou. Thomas H. Benton is ill at his resider in Washington. Fears are entertained that he

The Grand Jury have indicted Mrs. Cunning for falsely procuring an heir to the estate of

Two hundred and eighty barrels of flour ar-turned out daily by the steam flour mills of Augus ta, Georgia.

Silver mines of considerable value have been alla covered in Cam county, Texas.

SMITTE CARD WE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATI

THE SPARTANBURG HAVING been amply REPLENISHED

LIGHT LITERATURE sted not anly to enliven the ima aprava the lieut.
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VISITING CARDS, SHAVING SOAP, & Having been appointed Agent for Apple

NEW NATIONAL WORKS. viz: BENION'S THIRTY YEARS, ABRIDGE MENT of the DEBATES OF CONGRESS, Morse's Atlas, American Elequence, and Cyclopedia of WIT AND HUMOR, he would solice On hand and for sale

HARPER'S AND FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINER ad Harper's WEEKLY, Frank Lesle's WEEK YANKEE NOTIONS. The Subscriber having incurred considerable lin-bilities in his efforts to make the Book Store what it should be—a credit to this improving town—as

A. W. WALKER. IN EQUITY-Spartanburg. B. Price, et al. vs. Frederick Price, et al. Bill for Partition of Real Retate.

Bill for Partition of Real Estate.

I appearing from proof that the Defe Jesso Price, John Price, Frederick Riss Turner and wile Sally. Mathian and wife Talithy, Joseph Griffin, Rachael — Parker and wife Patsy, Rice Richards a Nicey, Wiley McAbes and wife Drucilla, Fowler, and the heimst law of Russell Processed, (names unknown,) resioned beyond the limits of this State; It is, on of Bowden, com. sol. Ordered, That they and plead, answer or denur, to complains nd plead, answer or demar, to complainants' be rithin three months from the date of this rain, he same will be taken pro confesso against the THO. O. P. VERNON, c. s. s. S. Comr's. Office, Sept. 14, 1857.

RECIMENTAL HEADOUARTERS

UNIONVILLE, S. C., Sept. 5, 1857. APPER NO. -ANBURG VILLAGE, on Saturday, the ctober next, for review.

parade the day previous far dail on By order of COL. J. G. HARLAN G. W. BARNETT, Adjustent. The MORGAN RIPLES

PROMPTLY EXECT